

## BIG WAR PLANTS FACE NEW TIEUP

Bridgeport's Munitions Industry Fears Grave Strikes

ONE THOUSAND  
HANDS ALREADY OUT

The American & British Co.  
Averts Break by Increasing Wages

Bridgeport, Conn., July 14.—Serious strike trouble affecting the munitions industry of this city was expected yesterday following the walking out of between 900 and 1,000 polishers, trimmers and filers employed by the Remington Arms company.

Strike threats were also heard at the plant of the Lake Torpedo Boat company. Every effort is being put forth to avoid a recurrence of the disturbances that interfered with munitions manufacturing here in the summer of 1915.

Trouble at the American & British company was averted temporarily at least by the granting of increased wages to certain employees. Machinists employed by the company threatened to strike unless a 15 per cent increase in wages was granted. The men agreed to remain at work when the company granted a 10 per cent increase in pay and recognized a workers' shop committee. The company also had to reinstate a workman who had been discharged for agitating.

The Remington company is rushing the completion of a contract for Russia preparatory to taking up American work. Submarines for the United States are being constructed by the Lake Torpedo Boat company and the American & British company have orders for field artillery and shells.

Last week complaints began to circulate at the Remington plant. First demands were for a 48-hour week for polishers who were employed five nights a week for a total of 55 hours. It was also desired that the polishing department be made a closed shop.

Since Saturday, the polishers said yesterday, women have been employed as polishers and are engaged at polishing screws at 20 cents an hour—half the wage the men receive for the same work. The present walkout is a protest at the wages paid the women. The union polishers say that if women are to be employed they should work at the same wage as men.

Machinists at the Lake Torpedo Boat company have made a demand for a minimum wage of \$4.50 a day for ordinary machinists and \$6 a day for erecting machinists. A meeting of the employees has been called at which it is expected a date for strike will be decided upon.

## SOCIALIST ADLER IS TO DIE FOR KILLING PREMIER

Austrian Government Refuses Pardon on Plea of Insanity.

Amsterdam, July 14.—The Austrian government has flatly refused a pardon to the assassin Adler, who killed Count Stuerghk, premier of Austria, on Oct. 21, 1916, and who was recently sentenced to death.

Adler professed insanity. Word from Vienna yesterday indicated the sentence would be carried out at once.

### "AMERICAN NOTE"

Predominates in French Fashions This Year.

London, July 14 (Correspondence).—A correspondent in Paris calls attention to the preponderating "American note" in French fashions this year. He writes:

"There is an American accent about all the new French clothes. It is difficult to define, but it is there, and its price is high. Some of the dressmakers when they went on strike carried the Stars and Stripes, and when asked why, they were agitating mainly for the 'English week end,' they should carry the American flag, replied, 'Oh, it is the prettiest!' The same logic is applied to clothes. American women have always dressed well, and do not mind the cost, so it is to the Paris dressmakers' advantage to make clothes for them.

"Hats show a strong American note. The soft felt hat turned up on one side is worn with a touch of cowboy swagger. The light muslin dress is also an American fashion. Shoes and trimmings show a similar inspiration. In fact, to be dressed 'a l'Americaine' is very much the thing."

### BIG SWEET POTATO CROP.

Product Expected to Be Cheaper Than "Murphys."

Baltimore, Md., July 14.—The reports from farms in Maryland and Virginia indicate a bumper crop of sweet potatoes. They will probably be cheaper than the Irish variety, because the sweet potato is easy to grow and the seed cost is one-tenth of that of the Irish potato and the yield per acre is greater.

### ITALY CAN FEED HERSELF.

This Year's Harvest to Be 8 Per Cent Above Normal.

Washington, July 14.—Italy is one warring nation that will feed herself during the coming year. Cables from Rome say the 1917 harvest will be at least 8 per cent above normal.

## DOING GREAT GOOD AT THIS SEASON

A superlative blood-purifying medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, combined with a superlative iron tonic like Peptonin Pills, makes the ideal all-round treatment. No other medicines possess such curative properties as these two working together.

Two dollars invested in these two medicines will bring better results than four dollars spent in any other course of treatment or attendance.

It will be wise to get them to-day.—Adv.

## PAPER ASKS MEXICO TO BACK ALLIES

El Universal Editorially Requests the Adoption of "Benevolent Neutrality."

Mexico City, July 14.—El Universal, which has been conducting a campaign in favor of the allies, requested editorially yesterday that the government declare a policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward the allies as soon as possible. The statement said in part:

"It would be extremely dangerous to adhere to strict neutrality, because we have to account for dangerous violation of neutrality committed against any of the combatants.

"If Mexico remains neutral for the time being it should not remain impartial, but should give all its sympathy to countries that have the same form of government and the same ideals and who have permitted and fostered the existence of weak nations."

El Universal compares the line of action of the great democracies, American, French and Russian, with the crimes of German militarism, and also compares the case of Miss Cavell and others with the treatment of military prisoners by England and France.

Mexico City, July 14.—A commission of workmen has visited the capital to talk with President Carranza concerning the alleged activities of the leaders of labor unions in some of the cotton and textile factories of Vera Cruz. It is said they asked that the activities of some of these labor agents be curbed, as they have led to disorders and, in some cases, to the closing down of the factories. The affair was speedily adjusted and the factories have resumed operation.

## FORBIDS CUSTOMS OFFICIALS TO GIVE SHIPPING NEWS

Secretary McAdoo Orders That All Information Shall Come from the Department of Commerce.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary McAdoo yesterday ordered that no further information regarding shipping be given out by customs officials. All such information hereafter will be under direction of the department of commerce, in order to eliminate conflicting reports.

### Sporting Notes.

Henry (Hank) Gowdy, the famous catcher of the Boston Braves, has been promoted from private to sergeant in the second brigade of infantry in the Ohio National Guard.

From the way that Rheg and Powell played for the first time in Braves' uniforms, it looks as if they will fill a big gap in the Braves' outfield.

Thursday's game between Cleveland and Washington was Bagby's, the Cleveland star, seventh shut-out of the season, and his third in succession, making it 35 consecutive innings that he has held his opponents scoreless.

Hans Wagner, the Pirate veteran, was presented a loving cup by the Brooklyn club at Thursday's game between Pittsburg and Brooklyn.

Johnny Evers signed yesterday a contract with Pat Moran, to play second base for the Phillies during the rest of the season, with the condition that he is not to be transferred to another club without his consent.

Thursday's game between Boston and Detroit was the third game to be won by Ehmkie, the Detroit flinger, against the Red Sox this season, and in the 30 innings of these three contests he has allowed only one run.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At Brooklyn—(First game) Brooklyn 4, Pittsburg 0; (second game) Brooklyn 2, Pittsburg 1 (10 innings).  
At New York—New York 4, Cincinnati 3.  
At Philadelphia—(First game) Philadelphia 7, Chicago 0; (second game) Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.  
At Boston—St. Louis 7, Boston 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	46	25	.648
Philadelphia	39	31	.557
St. Louis	45	35	.561
Cincinnati	45	40	.529
Chicago	42	40	.512
Brooklyn	34	38	.472
Boston	28	43	.394
Pittsburg	24	49	.329

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Scores.

At Cleveland—Washington and Cleveland, rain.  
At Detroit—Detroit 1, Boston 0.  
At Chicago—New York 6, Chicago 5.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	50	30	.625
Boston	47	30	.610
Cleveland	44	37	.543
New York	39	36	.520
Detroit	40	38	.513
Washington	31	44	.413
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	31	50	.383

## KAISER GRANTS BALLOT REFORM

Promises "Equal Franchise" in the Monarchy of Prussia

TO GOVERN AT "THE  
NEXT ELECTIONS"

These Under Ordinary Conditions Would Come in May, 1918

London, July 14.—The Kaiser, under stress of war, has agreed to give Prussia, the most reactionary kingdom in Europe, equal franchise. He further promises to submit the bill to Diet in time to have the new law operate at the next election, which under the law should come in May, 1918. It became known that the German emperor had issued a decree for franchise reforms, but hitherto the text was not available. The introduction into the emperor's decree of the phrase "equal franchise" merely restores a provision which, according to Berlin gossip, was contained in the original draft of the emperor's Easter manifesto and was eliminated at the last moment in consequence of reactionary intrigue.

The extent to which equal suffrage if the German government is able to get its bill through the hostile Diet, will shake the domination of the Junker Prussian government may be judged by the compilation of the probable strength of the parties in the Diet under this bill. The Conservative leaders have figured, on the basis of their voting tables, that the strength of the two Conservative parties, now 262 of a total membership of 443 in the lower House, would drop under the most favorable conditions to 134 and might not even reach 100. The National Liberals, now with 73 members, would be represented in an equal suffrage House by from 34 to 52, while the Socialists, with a paltry 10 members at the present time, would jump to at least 60 and might secure up to 125 seats. The Radicals would gain slightly and the Centre would show moderate shrinkage. There is not a word of introduction of parliamentarism in the imperial administration in the decree. It may very well be that the German crisis is purely parliamentary and internal, and not in any sense a movement among the masses and that it does not presage any fundamental change in Germany's policies.

## WOMAN'S DEFENSE BOARD SETS STYLE

It Urges Purchase of Clothes at Reasonable Prices So Man Power May Be Released for Rear War.

Washington, July 14.—The defense council's woman's committee sent out yesterday this appeal to women:

"Wear the clothes you have, so man power now engaged on feminine fads and fripperies may be released for real war service at home or abroad.

"Buy at reasonable prices regardless of style. Don't refuse to buy a gown because there's too much or too little material in it. Let us make use of what we have. Allow the unlightened men to find fault with you. Do not draw on the labor market to create useless things; it is poor political economy and poor patriotism."

Women rushing into khaki also was decried because "it puts them in competition with the government for millions of yards needed for troops."

Mrs. Joseph Lamar, who issued the statement, said:

"America's women are wholeheartedly devoted to the nation's interests and will make real feminine sacrifice of style to help Uncle Sam win the war."

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## RUMANIAN ARMY PREPARES OFFENSIVE

Berlin Reports Increased Activity in the Balkans—Russian Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin (via London), July 14.—British admiralty press wireless press—Russian attacks at several places on the Lomnica line in Galicia, between the Dniester and the Carpathians, were repulsed Thursday, the war office announces. Increased activity on the Rumanian front is reported.

## ORDERED TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Vermont Troops Will Go Into Camp in That State.

Washington, July 14.—Assignments of National Guard troops to training camps already selected were announced by the War department yesterday as follows: Fifth division, comprising troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont to Charlotte, N. C.

## TOBACCO A RATION BY BILL IN CONGRESS

Pound a Month for Every Man in Service to Smoke or Chew, the Plan of Representative Gould.

Washington, July 14.—Word from France that tobacco is the thing of all others most prized by men in the trenches caused Representative Gould of New York to introduce a bill yesterday providing for a pound of either chewing or smoking tobacco monthly with the rations of every soldier, sailor and marine.

## GOETHALS-DENMAN ROW IS RENEWED

General Goethals Pushes \$350,000,000 Plan Against Protests.

Washington, July 14.—A new crisis was reached in the Goethals-Denman shipping row yesterday when Gen. Goethals announced he would go on with contracts for steel ships worth about \$350,000,000, in which Denman's friends say there is excess \$50,000,000 profits to steel concerns.

President Wilson has assured Gen. Goethals his plans for building an emergency fleet "will in no way be hampered."

The proposed contracts for 465 steel ships to which Chairman Denman of the shipping board has indicated unalterable opposition are with subsidiaries of the United States Steel corporation and the Lackawanna Steel company, and a group of capitalists headed by W. A. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Fortified with a letter from President Wilson expressing confidence in him, Gen. Goethals will defy Denman's control of the Emergency Fleet corporation, effected through a board of directors, including two of Denman's clerks and F. G. Eutis, who was "fired" by Gen. Goethals.

## WARRANTS OUT FOR COMMON RIOTERS

Police are Seeking Twenty-one Charged with Participating in Disturbance of July 1.

Boston, July 14.—Judge Murray in the municipal criminal court yesterday granted twenty-one "John Doe" warrants and summonses, charging various offences against soldiers, sailors and civilians who participated in the riot on Boston Common on Sunday, July 1.

The warrants were issued on the strength of photographs submitted to the court by George E. Roever, counsel for the Socialists, whose demonstration was broken up by the riot.

### SEVEN CENTS FOR MILK.

New England Milk Producers Want the Dealers to Jump Price.

Boston, July 14.—Farmers of New England, who are urging seven cents a quart for milk and hope that the dealers will grant it, were represented at a meeting of the New England Milk Producers' association yesterday at 26 Broad street, at which Frank W. Clark of Williston, Vt., presided. The delegates present were as follows: Maine, L. E. McIntire, East Waterford; New Hampshire, W. D. T. Hayden, Dover; Vermont, Heman Stannard, Fair Haven; Massachusetts, Elmer N. Poole, North Dartmouth; Rhode Island, G. A. Henry, Providence; Connecticut, R. A. Sikes, Ellington.

The farmers complain that although they are still being paid their old price of slightly less than five cents a quart for milk, the dealers have hiked the price up to twelve cents to the consumer; and the farmers think that there is too much margin in favor of the dealers between the two extremes. They assert that the price of grain warrants them in asking seven cents a quart.

### AWARDS MELLER \$95,000.

Allowed Expenses Caused by New Haven Suits.

New York, July 14.—Charles S. Mellen Thursday lost his action before Alton B. Parker, arbitrator, to recover \$80,000 from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on a contract by which he was to receive \$60,000 a year for five years while acting in an advisory capacity to the road. Judge Parker, however, awarded him \$95,000 in repayment of expenses incurred by him in lawsuits growing out of his employment as president. This litigation was initiated against the road while Mr. Mellen was president and it was fought out in the courts after he was retired.

The road had agreed to pay Mr. Mellen a salary for five years but he had stated later that he had decided not to accept the payment agreed upon.

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## HOUSE REJECTS SENATE SHIPMENT AMENDMENTS

Bill to Establish Preferential Treatment by Railroads Goes to Conference.

Washington, July 14.—Senate amendments to the bill empowering the government to effect preferential shipments over the railroads to meet war emergencies were rejected yesterday by the House, and the bill sent to conference.

## CAN'T ESCAPE SERVICE HERE.

Administration Backs Burnett Bill to Round British Slackers Up.

Washington, July 14.—Administration backing probably will be given a bill recently introduced by Chairman Burnett of the House immigration committee authorizing recruiting officers of the allies to round up and conscript their nationals of military age.

If this measure should fail of enactment, an attempt will be made to reach the slackers in another manner. They have been required to register under the conscription act so that the United States government now has them listed and identified. If any should be drawn for service in the American national army it is declared by some of the extreme diplomatic representatives that a deaf ear will be turned to any appeal to them claiming exemption.

During the Civil war the British government successfully insisted upon the release of British subjects sought by the United States for military service. But with America and Great Britain fighting in a common cause, an entirely different situation is presented.

## GORE BILL DOES NOT SUIT

President Is Not Willing to Accept It as Substitute

STUDYING DETAILS  
OF FOOD CONTROL

He Balks at Idea of Control Board Instead of Hoover

Washington, July 14.—President Wilson is not likely to accept the Gore substitute for the food control bill. This is the information which was disclosed yesterday by those close to his confidence. He does not regard it as adequate to meet the situation, to check food speculation, manipulation of prices and the like. Good reason exists for the belief that both the president and Herbert C. Hoover will throw their influence against it. Under the Gore substitute there would be a food administration board instead of a food administrator.

The president's conclusions on the subject will be reported to Senate leaders before July 21, when a vote is to be taken on the food bill, and upon him apparently rests to a great extent the form the legislation is to take. Meanwhile the president is giving detailed study to the House food bill as amended and pending in the Senate and the greatly restricted substitute framed as a compromise.

Growing out of his conference with Senators Martin and Simmons Thursday night it is said the president will write a letter to one of the Senate leaders in which he will declare against the Gore proposition.

Washington, July 14.—Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, conferred yesterday with Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the Senate bill, before the Senate resumed debate. Mr. Hoover is understood to have strongly opposed the Gore measure, urging that it virtually would nullify the objects which the administration hopes to obtain and leave the government without substantial authority to meet conditions it is desired to remedy.

The president's views upon legislation needed probably will be conveyed through a letter to Senator Martin, which is expected early next week. The administration leaders yesterday prepared for a parliamentary contest to prevent substitution of the Gore measure in the Senate. They proposed to hold the House bill before the Senate for amendment and to oppose any effort to adopt a complete substitute without, however, preventing consideration of the various sections of the Gore bill as individual amendments.

## FEWER NOVELS IN 1916 THAN IN 1886

Popular Belief That Works of Fiction Dominate Literary Field Is Exploded.

Washington, July 14.—Popular belief that works of fiction dominate the literary field is exploded by a statement issued by the federal bureau of education yesterday giving a survey of publication from 1890 to 1916. Last year fiction represented approximately 9 per cent of the books published, while in 1890 the figure was 24 per cent. In 1886 a total of 1,880 books of fiction were issued, while last year the figures fell to 922.

### TURNED INTO MILITARY CAMP.

Cambridge University, England, Teeming with Warlike Activity.

Cambridge, England, July 14.—Cambridge is recovering its old pre-war activity, but in an entirely different way. Where the streets formerly were filled with devil-may-care students they are now full of khaki-clad men, hurrying to and fro on military errands. Sharp words of command at every gateway replace the vague mysterious noises by which the students conveyed information to their friends.

While the army in the early days of the war virtually emptied the university town, it has now, three years after, filled it with men of all ages who are making the colleges their own for some months, studying for the army, working in lecture rooms on military problems while the playing fields are given over to their drills.

Men students are scarce these days and the final batch of applicants for entrance shows a record of only 100 as having passed the examinations, virtually all of whom are unfit for military service, against 970 in 1911 and 826 in 1915.

Women have had a successful year, scoring 166 passes.

### DECLINE OF THE MARK.

German Piece is Worth About Six and One-half Pence.

London, July 14.—The decline in the value of the German mark on neutral exchanges as compared with pre-war parities is shown in the following table of exchange for 100 marks:

	Amsterdam	Copenhagen	Stockholm
forins	kronen	kronen	
Pre-war parity	39.25	88.88	88.88
May 16	37.37½	53.75	51.25
May 30	36.45	52.50	51.
June 6	35.80	50.00	49.75
June 16	32.	47.50	46.75.

At the latest Amsterdam quotations the value of a mark in English currency is 35 marks 98 pennings for the pound sterling, which makes the mark worth about 6½ pence instead of a shilling.

## JAPAN IS PLEASED WITH ENVOY TO U. S.

Viscount Kikujiro Is Special Representative of the Eastern Nation—Commission Will Spend Three Months on Tour.

Washington, July 14.—Correspondence.—The appointment of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, formerly minister of foreign affairs, as special envoy to the United States in connection with the present war. The appointment was made personally by Emperor Yoshihito, by virtue of a special ordinance by which Viscount Ishii is designated as temporary ambassador extraordinary. The service of installation was attended by Premier Count Terauchi, Prince Takatsukasa, Grand Chamberlain, and others.

It was expected that the commission would leave for the United States July 3 on the steamer Shingo Maru and spend some three months in that country, visiting Washington and other cities. The delegates who accompany Viscount Ishii were selected with special reference to their fitness. They include Vice-Admiral Isamu Takeshita, who was formerly naval attaché at Washington and who was detailed as captain of the Japanese cruiser Izumo when that warship participated in the festival at San Francisco some years ago; Major-General Shiochi Sugano, who has been attached to the general staff since 1915 and who has been military attaché at London; Matsuo Nagai of the foreign office, who has been embassy secretary at Washington and consul-general at New York and San Francisco; Commander Shiohiko Ando, Major Seiji Tanikawa and Tadanao Imai of the consular service.

The selection of Viscount Ishii as chief envoy is welcomed by the press even of the opposition, because he was foreign minister of the cabinet of Marquis Okuma which was supported by the constitutional opposition party. The Terauchi ministry is praised therefore, for its broad mindedness in choosing a diplomat of rather anti-government leaning.

The selection was made, however, regardless of party considerations and was based solely upon Viscount Ishii's fitness and capacity in advancing a unified Japanese policy in the present world crisis.

Marquis Okuma personally voiced his satisfaction and expressed the opinion that the commission would contribute much towards cementing the cordial relations between Japan and the United States and assist in clearing away any misunderstanding entertained by the United States about Japan's policy towards China.

The primary object of the commission is one of courtesy in conveying the appreciation of the Japanese government at the action of the United States in joining the ranks of the entente allies of which Japan is a member, but in a broad way the commission will discuss questions of co-operation between the United States and Japan in the future conduct of the war. Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy having dispatched commissions to the United States, Japan feels that it is fitting for her to follow in their footsteps.

There is likely to be an exchange of views on the far eastern question generally and even on the situation in Russia, which is a source of considerable anxiety. It is not unlikely that the Chinese question, which continues troublesome, will be considered and that in a general way the commission will seize the opportunity to further a project of co-operative understanding with reference to political affairs in the far east.

Viscount Ishii, who speaks both English and French easily, has had a long career as a diplomat. He was secretary at Paris and at Pekin and was among the ranks of the besieged during the Boxer trouble in China. After having been recalled to the foreign office as chief of the section of telegraphs and then as director of the bureau of commercial affairs, he was dispatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in 1907 to investigate the anti-Japanese movement there. In 1908 he was appointed vice-minister of foreign affairs and in 1912 was designated as ambassador to France, which post he filled with eminent success until he was selected to be foreign minister in the Okuma cabinet. He was still in Paris in the early period of the war and is thoroughly familiar with the European war situation.

### BREAD CARD OLD INSTITUTION.

Romans Nearly 2,000 Years Ago Had That System.

Alkmaar, Netherlands, July 14.—The bread-card, that familiar European product of the present great clash of nations, is nearly 2,000 years old. That is the discovery of a Dutch professor, Dr. M. Molter, who asserts that it was in use in Rome under the Emperor Augustus, in whose reign Christ was born.

Moreover, not only did Romans have their bread cards and their government grain, a term that has become so familiar in Holland, but government intervention in ancient Rome evoked as much discontent and friction between public and bread purveyors as has been the case in these modern days.

### HARVARD UNIT BUSY.

Gave Good Account of Itself at Battle of Messines Ridge.

London, July 14.—The Harvard Medical unit, under Dr. Harvey Cushing, has made a good account of itself in the recent fighting at Messines Ridge. Although located at a considerable distance from the front, it found itself with every available bed occupied soon after the beginning of the push. For several days doctors and nurses worked at top pressure, trying to take care of all the cases as they arrived, but were finally forced to summon assistance from a neighboring British unit.

Dr. Cushing was at work in one of the advanced clearing stations during most of the heavy fighting, and performed several surgical operations under heavy fire.

## Wear Regals This Summer

No matter how "fussy" you are about your footwear, there is a